General Furniture Department, 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th Floors.

Manufacturing Department, 5th Floor.

RUSSIANS IN RETREAT

ICAL SUPERIORITY.

Much Desperate Fighting - Charges and Countercharges With the Bayonet.

All the news from Liao Yang, official or otherwise, shows that General Kuropatkin is gradually drawing in his advanced positions to the inner ring of his defenses. After three days of heavy fighting, the latter part of which was impeded by rain, the Russians were compeled to disable six guns which it was impossible to move from the high positions over the muddy roads,

Japanese mountain batteries. General Kuropatkin has not yet disclosed whether he intends to make a de cisive fight at Liao Yang.

but during the fighting on the southern

front they captured some Japanese guns.

It is reported also that they destroyed some

General disappointment is expressed by the newspaper correspondents at the withdrawals now in prograss. The statement that the reserves were not called up to hold some of the positions which were abandoned, seems to show that there is a strong force at Liao Yang, which is not yet being utilized. At the same time from private messages received from Liao Yang it might be inferred that a heavy move-ment northward has been progressing for some days. General Kuropatkin seems to be well sat-

isfied with the situation. One dispatch de-scribes him as being in high spirits and laughing and joking at a meeting of the St. George's Society at Liao Yang. The Russian losses to date are stated to be about 1,500. The Russian batteries inflicted heavy losses on the Japanese.

Nothing has been learned regarding the reports cutting of the railway south of

Russian Officers Puzzled.

According to a dispatch to the London Daily Mail from Koupangtze, dated August 27. Russian staff officers confess themselves completely in the dark as to the meaning of the Japanese movements and that consequently they have no definite plan. Ten days ago, feeling that Liao Yang would be surrounded, General Kuropatkin began to draw his troops northward. Then on the Japanese retiring he brought them back again, but continued his preparations for effecting a retreat. There is no doubt, says the correspondent, that the Russian army is now completely at the mercy of the Japanese whenever they choose to at-

The Liao Yang correspondent of the London Daily Telegraph, in a dispatch dated August 28, says that the Japanese are pushing on against three sides of the city, near which there is continuous fighting. A great quantity of transport has been sent north, leaving Liao Yang ready for all eventualities. The rumor that the Japanese lost guns at Siaulins, the correspondent says, turns out to be incorrect. The correspondent continues:

"The Japanese are reported to be adopting a new method of night attack. They concentrate searchlights on the point at-tacked, thus preventing the garrison from Describing recent fighting, the corre-

"The shooting on both sides was splendid the Russians contesting every inch of the ground with all their characteristic Stubbornness. The Japanese attack from the

Report From Gen. Sakharoff. The Russian general staff has received the

following telegram from Lieut. Gen. Sakharoff, dated August 27: "Our advance guards and advance troops on the southern front yesterday retired

slowly toward the fortified position at An-"Rifle fire was general along the whole front. The Japanese artillery cannonaded our positions at different points. Our guns poured a heavy fire into the columns of the

Japanese as they advanced, and into their works and entrenchments and eventually compelled them to move their vast camp from Famaina to the village of Baissiaza. At 6 o'clock in the evening there was a lull in the firing. "The hottest fighting occurred on our left fank, on the south front, where our losses amounted to two hundred. During the night

our advance guards retired to the principal position. Five divisions of the enemy took the offensive against our south front.
"Our troops repelled toward the southeast all attacks of the Japanese directed
against their front, while our troops on
the right fank, taking the offensive to the right flank, taking the offensive toward evening, drove the Japanese back on Tounsinpu. Our losses on the southeast front were about 400. "Our detachment on the east yesterday

had a desperate fight against considerable forces of the enemy.
"On the right flank our infantry though unsupported by artillery and though the Japanese were at all points superior nu-

mericully, firmly and courageously repulsed the attacks begun during the night by the enemy on the advanced positions of Tsegow and Anping. This affair culminated in sharp bayonet fighting and some of our regimental officers received sword, bayonet and re-

Russian Right Retires. After desperate fighting on the advanced

positions at Tsegow and Anping, our troops retired on the main position supported by "The Tamboff regiment on the left flank

at Tsegow defended an advanced position from 1 o'clock in the morning until 4 o'clock in the afternoon, repelling all the enemy's attacks at the point of the bayocommander of the regiment, Col. Klembous-

turning movement by the enemy against the left flank of the Tsegow position and the enfilading fire of their batteries on Khaouiou heights forced the Tamboff regi-ment to retire and the retreat was effected in good order. Six guns were abandoned, but they were broken and rendered useless. The Japanese attacked like fanatics and their losses must have been very great. A wounded Japanese officer, who was taken prisoner, escaped observation after his wound had been dressed, and killed himself by dashing his head against the stones. "Our troops captured a considerable num-ber of rifles, caps and other articles of equipment from the Japanese.

losses on this front have not been definitely ascertained, but they exceed 1,500

Hed or wounded.
"Notwithstanding the long and desparate fighting and the consequent fatigue, the spirit of our troops was as alert as ever. and in the darkness of night with rain fall into liquid mud, they executed the necessary

sumed any definite offensive movement at any point along the whole front and our troops retired gradually to new positions. "At about 2 o'clock in the afternoon it was discovered that the Japanese coving on Taempine by way of Youdiou-

A Correspondent's Account.

A Russian correspondent of the Associated Press, in describing the two days' fight of August 25 and 26, says:

"The fight developed not only the immense strength of the Japanese artillery, but involved several hand-to-hand fights A dispatch from Springfield, Ohio, last indivendent several hand-to-hand fights and beyone therefore the paparese artillery, and then shot and killed timeself. The grant was made by Control Erdale on the morning of Agust 25 with about a division and a last of the Series of the Series and hand-to-hand fights and Japanese concentrated the first of the Series of the The first movement was made by Gen.
Neder from Erdshe on the morning of
August 25 with about a division and a half. The Japanese concentrated the five of nearly sixty guns on the Liandiansian position. Among these guns there were many mountain batteries and heavier cannon, the letter including four Howitzers.

"The Cossacks checked the first attempt of the Japanese infantry to advance in the direction of Tourisingu.

Troops Forced to Evacuate

Anshanshan.

RESIST STUBBORNLY

OVERCOME BY JAPANESE NUMER
left.

"The advance began at 10 p.m. on August 25, the Japanese following their usual custom of trying to force in the night a position which had proved impregnable during the day. The rifle fire gradually increased until midnight, when the principal attack was made on our left.

"The Japanese came up in solid masses, throwing themselves against our position with wild shouts of 'Banzal.' Every attack was rolled back with tremendous loss.

"At one place the Japanese line broke and fied in panic, leaving the dead in heaps. We followed with the bayonet up to the next line of trenches and then there was a lull until 4 o'clock in the fnorning, when reinforcements joined the attackers.

inforcements joined the attackers.

"The Japanese again advanced slowly and stubbornly, covered by a hail of artillery fire. We remained in our positions until 1 p.m., and then retired without even bringing up the reserves.

Russian Retreat.

"We fell back from Anpilin pass, Mayolin, Slaolindzy, Tsegow and Chilipui to the next position, as had been arranged beforehand. Our losses were about 1,500. The Japanese losses are not known, but they were heavy. We were unable to remove six guns from their high positions, owing to the condition of the roads, but before the guns were left behind they were disabled.

"The Tamboff Orloff and Briansk regi-

ments distinguished themselves at bayonet work.
"Col. Larapoff, with several companies of Cossacks, led a wild saber charge, before which the Japanese broke in confusion, but the Cossacks ventured too far in pursuit, and came under terrific artillery fire, with the result that they suffered heavily in

"This evening the sound of guns, which has been heard all day long, is slackening. All the forces of the Red Cross are mobilizing, in the expectation of heavy work. "The Russian list of losses is not yet complete, but it is not believed it will be heavy except on the eastern front.
"The Russian artillery is winning un-stinted praise in all quarters, not only on

men and horses.

the accuracy of its fire, which destroyed a number of the opposing batteries, but on the fact that the gunners are learning to inflict without receiving damage. "So far throughout the fighting our guns have been exceptionally well placed and masked. During the fighting of August 25 the artillery inflicted tremendous losses on the Japanese, who, on the other hand, fired most wildly."

SENATOR HILL TO RETIRE.

Announces Retirement From Public Life January 1 Next.

A dispatch from Albany, N. Y., last night says: David B. Hill, in conversation with friends here today, announced that he intends to retire from politics January 1 next, and that no matter what the result of the coming campaign may be in state or nation he wil relinquish the leadership of the democratic party in New York. He added that in the event of democrate success this fall he would not accept any position under the national or state democratic administrations or again become a candidate for election to any office whatever.

Former Senator Hill made these statements on the eve of his birthday anniver-

sary, which comes tomorrow. He was born August 29, 1843.
In partial explanation he said that he had intended to take such action a year ago today, but was persuaded by some close personal friends to defer doing so until after the presidential election this year.

Having been engaged in active politics since his youth, and having served as city attorney, alderman and mayor of Elmira,
N. Y.; member of legislature, lieutenant
governor, governor for several years and
United States Senator for six years, he
feels that he has been sufficiently honored by his party and that he has rendered by his party and that he has rendered political service during a period of years sufficient to entitle him to be relieved of further active political effort. He desires to devote more time to his personal affairs and professional duties than he has in the

Mr. Hill will continue his work in the present campaign, and to his friends said that he would always maintain his interest in democratic success, but only as a private

Mr. Hill will speak for the democracy at the county fair to be held at Whitney's Point in this state on Wednesday of this week, to be followed by Senator Depew the next day for the republicans.

THE PARAGUAYAN REVOLUTION. Large Insurrectionary Force Surpris

ed in Argentine Territory. A cablegram from Buenos Ayres, dated August 28, says: A great sensation has been created here, owing to the surprising by troops of the government of Uruguay bering 180 men, fully armed and equipped, under Colonel Pampillon, on a steamer on the Uruguayan coast, but in Argentine ter-

President Ordonez of Uruguay had been warned that preparations were being made for an insurrectionary expedition, and dispatched two forces with armed vessels to

watch for the expedition.

At night the government troops attacked the insurrectionists with a continuous and merciless fire. Many of the latter swam ashore, but eight badly wounded were cap-tured. The fate of the others is not known. The insurrectionary vessel was also cap-tured and with it a considerable quantity

of telegraphic apparatus.

Diplomatic relations between Argentine and Uruguay have become much strained owing to this incident. Paraguayan revolutionary vessels are ex-

tremely active. They are carrying men, norses and arms and are searching all pas-An Argentine warship yesterday threatened to fire on the revolutionary squadron if it intercepted vessels flying the flag of the Argentine republic.

LEOPOLD'S HORSES WITHDRAWN.

Attendance Figures at the World's Fair

A dispatch from St. Louis last night It is stated that after a protest of the awards in the Belgian draft horse class at the world's fair live stock exhibit, the entries of King Leopold of Belgium in that class have been withdrawn from competition. In the show ring Thursday the Belgian government entries were not placed, the first and second prizes in two classes going to J. Crouch & Son of Lafayette, Ind.

The attendance at the world's fair last week was more than 125,000 in excess of any week since the exposition opened. Sat-urday's attendance—152,698—was the larg-est for any single day since the opening day, with the exception of the Fourth of July, when 172,140 persons passed through the gates. The average daily attendance for last week was 132,245.

Perished on Fishing Trips in Maine. A dispatch from Skowhegan, Maine, last night says: At least five or six persons have lost their lives during the past two days while fishing in the southern part of Somerset county. Four were drowned yesterday at Hayden Lake, about six miles from here, while the bodies of two others were discovered in a pond at Mayfield, twentyfive miles to the north. The dead at Hayden Lake are: Thomas Weymouth, thirty years old, married; Charles Newell, thirty years old, married; Napoleon Prevost, thirty-five years old, married, all of Skowhe-gan. An unknown man, companion of Weymouth and Newell, is missing. Those drowned at Mayfield were two brothers of the name of Burden of Brighton, Maine.

Killed in Auto Accident in Ohio.

There were three accidents, and the only

survivor is Joseph Bolgier.

A dispatch from Springfield, Ohio, last

They Are to Be Found in Every Walk of Life.

NOTABLE INSTANCES

EFFORTS TO ORGANIZE A NA TIONAL CHURCH.

Policy of the Government-Treatment of the Religious Impartial.

BY WILLIAM E. CURTIS. Special Correspondence of The Evening Star an

Chicago Record-Herald. TOKYO, July 29, 1904. A veteran correspondent, who ought to have known better, seems to have been misled by inaccurate translations of reports in the native daily newspapers, telegraphed to a London daily that a mass meeting of clergymen of all denominations had been held in Tokyo on the 15th of May last, for the purpose of organizing a national church and making Christianity the national religion of Japan. Both the religious and secular newspapers of the United States have allowed themselves to be humbugged by that dispatch in a manner that has amused and amazed the American clergy in this country. The organs of almost every Protestant denomination and leading periodicals of the United States appear to have accepted the story as true, and have commented upon it in the wisest and most sententious manner. There is, unfortunately, not a word of truth in it, or even an excuse for

a word of truth in it, or even an excuse for such a deception.

It is true that a mass meeting of clergymen was held on the 15th of May in Tokyo, and that it was attended and addressed by representatives of all the Christian and Buddhist sects—Roman Catholics, Orthadox Greek, Evangelical Protestant, Unitarian, Universalist—and of almost every society calling itself religious or having relations with religios affairs. The object of the meeting was not to organize a national church or promote the interests of Christianity, but to counteract an impression for which Russian agents are supposed to be responsible, that the present war is a conflict between Christianity as represented conflict between Christianity as represented by Russia and Paganism as represented by Japan. It is the desire and intention of all the religious organizations in the Japanese empire to repudiate and denounce such a perversion of the facts; to declare that neither racial nor religious questions are involved in the conflict, and that Christianity has nothing to fear and much to gain by the triumph of the Japanese

How anybody could have been deceived by the complete and accurate reports of the speeches and resolutions of that gathering in the local papers is a mystery, for such a thing as making Christianity a state of religion has not been considered or even suggested for thirty years, not since the first Japanese embassy that visited Europe reported against it because of the crime and vice, poverty and wretchedness they found in Christian countries.

Effort to Form a National Church.

There have been, however, spasmodic agitations by irresponsible people. Several years ago national spirit and pride inspired some of the Protestant pastors to organize what they called "The National Christian Church of Japan," a distinctly national church, independent of all denominations and foreign influences and associations, with a creed broad enough to embrace Calto be to Japan what the Church of England is to Great Britain, and argued that a purely Japanese organization, appealing to the patriotism and pride, as well as the religious sentiment, of the community, would command the support and co-operation of Buddhism but have not accepted Christianity. They argued also that a distinctly national church would make more rapid inroads among the Bhuddist population than can possibly be expected from foreign nissionaries. They believed that they could obtain the sanction and patronage of the government and a subsidy from the public treasury, and were sanguine enough to assert that such an organization would develop in numbers and influence until it embraced within its folds all believers in redemption and the truth of the Holy

About ten years ago the gentlemen who have been active in this movement went so far as to formulate a confession of faith, but when it was submitted for the criticism of two or three venerable missionaries such serious defects and omissions were discovment and nothing has been heard of it

The gentlemen are still at work, however, formulate a creed that everybody, orthomay accept. In order to accomplish this erences to dogmas that are not agreeable to the persons whose support they seek. They want their church to be different from all other churches. They want it to be unique and individual. Hence for obvious reasons, they have not made much

progress. The Policy of the Government.

It is true that many earnest and honest men who have not been able to satisfy the cravings of their souls in the Buddhist or in the Christian faith, and who feel the need of a religion both for themselves and for their nation, would be glad to have some modified creed, based upon the fundamental doctrines of Christianity, adopted as the established religion of Japan, but it is against the policy of the government and is opposed by the leaders of all the many po-litical parties. There is no doubt that the multiplicity of denomination—there are thirty Protestant organizations doing missionary work in Japan-has been a serious say that the Christians cannot agree among themselves as to the meaning of their own Bible, or as to the proper way of salvation, and demoralized by their inability to ap-preclate the fine distinctions upon which Protestants have split. But they ought to be used to it by this time, for doctrinal dis-sensions in the Buddhist church—which is the accepted faith of the great mass of the Japanese people—have been quite sharp and active as among Christians, and believers with subsects to the number of thirty-five. Many of them show quite as much hostility toward the others as was ever found in ivalries among the Christian churches. The government of Japan is absolutely impartial in its relations to the various religions and sects, except in its support of the ancient Shinto organization, which, as I have already explained to you, is more patriotism than religion. The Christian denominations are often favored by the emperor and his officials in a manner which shows appreciation of their value to the people and the country. At the beginning of the war the prime minister issued an churches were equally interested in the triumph of Japan and warning the natives to conduct themselves accordingly. The minister of home affairs issued a circular to the Buddhist and Shinto priests and to the clergy of the various Christian denominations to the same effect, advising them that no religious questions were involved in the conflict. Christian chaplains have ranks; Christian chaplains are attached to all hospitals, and the Christian religion is recognized as completely as the Buddhist in everything that the government has to do. The officers who had the duty of selecting interpreters for newspapers correspondents and military attaches in the field were instructed to take Christians only, and he obtained them through the Young Men's Christian Association, because they are considered more trustworthy than anks; Christian chaplains are attached

Since the opening of Japan American missionaries have been pioneers in every civilcal authorities of Japan. izing movement, and have not only preach-Christians in Japan.

you will not regret it.

ed the Gospel, but have been the leaders in Christian philanthropy, literature, medicine, science, manufacturing and in all the arts and industries. It was a Presoyterian missionary, the Rev. Dr. Hepburn who made the first dictionary of the Japanese language and thus opened a vast storehouse of learning and culture that was hitherto inaccessible. There are now many Christian publication houses which many Christian publication houses which put out millions of pages of Christian literature samually. There are many Christian periodicals and newspapers and the Kukumin Shimbun, one of the most influential and largely circulated newspapers in Tokyo, is edited and owned by Shimada Shimbun, one of the member of

Churches Total Protestants ... Sabura, an earnest and active member of a Protestant church, who used its columns to promote the interests of Christianity 1901 as follows: among his people and to educate them as to There is a Christian church in almost every town in Japan, and a gospel ship, the Pukuin Maru, is cruising along the coast

distributing Bibles, tracts and other religious literature among the fishermen and village populations who cannot otherwise be reached. Every denomination known in the United States, even the Christian Sci-entists, the Church of the Latter Day Saints, Dowie and the Salvation Army, are represented here, and all have supporters. There are branches of the Young Men's Christian Association in every city, and of the Young Women's Christian Assoin every manufacturing town. The Wo-men's Christian Temperance Union, the Epworth League, the Christian Endeavor Soclety and the Evangelical Alliance are all

represented with more or less members. In Every Walk of Life.

You find influential Christians in every branch of public life-in the army, in the navy, on the supreme bench, in parliament, in the cabinet and privy councils, and even in the emperor's family. The private secretary to the Empress of Japan is a devoted Christian and a graduate of Vassas Coilege, and Baron Sannomya, master of cere-monies in the imperial household, is a member of the Church of England and active in its affairs. There are thirteen Christians of prominence in the chamber of deputies, and at least four members of that church have presided over that body from time to time. Baron Kataoka, president or

the last chamber, was a Congregationalist. He died about a year ago. Mr. Hatoyama, formerly president of the Mr. Hatoyama, formerly president of the chamber of deputies and now leader of the liberal party, is a Christian. Baron Kaneko, recently minister of commerce and agriculture in the emperor's cabinet, who is now in the United States as the financial agent of his government, is an Episcopalian. Viscount Okabe, formerly vice minister of forcign relations and mayor of Tokyo; Viscount Aoki, formerly minister to Germany and now a member of the privy council, is a Lutheran; Mikano Nobuaki, Japanese minister to Austria, is a Presbyterian; Miyosni ister to Austria, is a Presbyterian; Miyosni Taizo, recently chief justice of the empire and now one of the twenty representatives and now one of the twenty representatives of the emperor in the house of peers, is a Congregationalist, while Admiral Uriu, commanding one of the squadrons of the navy, who fought the battle of Chemulpo, is a Presbyterian. He is a graduate of the Naval Academy at Annapolis.

Naval Academy at Annapolis. I have read in American newspapers that I have read in American newspapers that Admiral Togo, who commands the fleet at Port Arthur, is also a Christian, but have not been able to confirm the statement. The captains of two of his battle ment. The captains of a Presbyterian Church ships are members of a Presbyterian Church in Tokyo, however. It is also stated in an in Tokyo, however. It is also stated in an American religious weekly that the Field Marshal Oyama, commander-in-chief of the Japanese army, is a Christian; but that it is not quite true! His wife is, and he has frequently attended church with her, but he is not a member and his views are not he is not a member and his views are not known to the public. The same may be said of Count Inouye, one of the most prominent of "the elder statesmen" who prominent of "the elder statesmen" who are advising the government during the war. For thirty years Count Inouye has held important positions and has been eminent in Japanese affairs. His wife is a Christian and he frequently attends church with her, that he is not a member himself.

The list might be extended indefinitely, and it may be truthfully said that the Christian population exercise a more powerful influence throughout the empire every The Roman Catholics are stronger in

numbers than any of the other Christian denominations and have been here longer. At one time they had millions of adherents, but were suppressed and expelled from the country. They now have about one-half of all the Christian churches scattered over the empire. Most of their missionaries are French. There are no Americans among

inicans are coming here they have not consulted either the civil or the ecclesiasti-

Discounts Up

**

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There is considerable difference in the statistics published in the church papers and in the official report of the government, but the following table is approximately correct as to the membership of the

different Christian denominations in Japan: Churches Orthodox Greek 27,245 50.512 The official reports of the governmen give the number of churches and clergy of the different Christian denominations in

Roman Cataolic.
Orthodox Greek
Episcopal and Church of England.
Presbyterian
Congregational
Methodist Profestant Church
Methodist Episcopal.
Methodist Church South Baptist
Evangelical Church

The authorities of the various denominainclude only the regular ordained clergy, and are, therefore, misleading. They take no account of the many missionary ers, colporteurs, Bible readers and other

missionary workers. Fatal Furnace Explosion at Knoxville. A dispatch from Knoxville, Tenn., last night says: An explosion of gas in an iron furnace of the La Follette Coal and Iron Company, at La Follette, Tenn., today resulted in the death of two men and the serious injury of one other. The dead: R. S. Kincannon, aged thirty-five, of Max Meadows, Va.; leaves wife and child. Fred Walker, colored, of Middlesboro, Ky. C. W. Berry of La Follette was desperately burned and cannot recover. He has been married only a week.

The property loss caused by the explosion

Improved Rapid Transit for New York A dispatch from New York last night says: Eight million dollars or more will be expended by the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company for improved rapid transit from New York city to the Bronx and that part of Westchester lying along Long Island sound, according to information given out tonight by Presithe interborough system (the "L" road) is proposed among other improvements at West Farms, and it is the plan eventually to give a thorough service from the Battery to New Rochelle and Mount Vernon.

The money for the improvements is to be raised by an issue of \$15,000,000 of bonds.
Of the six tracks from Harlem to New Rochelle four will be electrically equipped left for the use of steam trains.

Another Train Riot Victim.

A dispatch from Huntington, W. Va., last night says: The riot between a Norfolk and Western railroad freight crew and a number of residents of North Fork, McDowell county, resulted in another death today, Harry McIntyre, a member of the freigh crew, dying from a fractured skull. This is the third death from the riot, the other victims being Burt and William Hedges, brothers, living at North Fork. McIntyre lived near Keystone. Frank Hudson, the brakeman who fired the first shot from the train, which the natives took as an insult and caused the riot, is in a hospital, but will recover, his skull not being fractured, as was at first thought. He is under arrest. Dangerfield, another brakeman, whe did such fearful execution on his opponents

New Yorker Shot Girl and Killed Self. A dispatch from New York last night says: Herman Smith, fifty-two years of age, shot and wounded Bertha Homberg fifteen years old, at her home in Elmhurst today, and then shot and killed himself.
The girl will probably recover. Smith, who
was a metal polisher by trade, had boarded with the Homberg family for many

STEADY INCREASE IN THE SIZE OF THE VESSELS.

Various Policies Adopted for Gaining portation.

United States Consul Diederich at Bremen. Germany, has contributed an interesting paper to the records of the Department of Commerce and Labor on the growth of the steamship traffic of the Atlantic. Comparisons are made with several of the great steamship lines and those unfamiliar with marine commerce are enabled, by reading the article, to obtain a good idea of the development of ocean navigation. The report says that several noteworthy events took place recently in steamship navigation that aptly illustrate the various policies adopted by leading steamship companies at the present time for gaining the supremacy in ocean transportation. One of them has started and has now running on regular schedule on its transatlantic line the largest ocean ves-sel afloat, and the other has again succeeded in breaking the record for speed and in establishing once more its claim of having the fleetest steamers in the world, while still another is bending all its energies to supply propelling machinery of an entirely new order, by means of which

it hopes to outrival both of its old com-

The Transatlantic Record. The fast steamer Kalser Wilhelm II left New York for Bremen on June 14, passing Sandy Hook at 8:12 a.m. and Eddystone on June 20 at 1:10 a.m. She thus broke all former records and accomplished the remarkable feat of making 3,112 miles in five days, eleven hours and fifty-eight minutes, the average speed being 23.58 miles an hour, the quickest time ever made by any steam-er over this route. The best record made in one day during this trip was 564 miles, covered on June 18. The following is the record for speed made at different times within the last

few years by the four great German ocean flyers: Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, 23 knots;

Kronprinz Wilhelm, 23.47 knots; Deutsch

The Largest Vessel Afloat. A few weeks ago an immense steamer-in

fact, the largest affoat-was started on her maiden trip from Liverpool to New York. dent Charles S. Mellen. A connection with It is the Baltic. This new queen of the ocean is fresh from the yards of Messrs. Harland and Wolff, at Belfast, and is 725 feet 9 inches long, 75 feet on the beam, and 49 feet deep. Besides her crew she has accommodations for 350 first-class passengers, 260 second class and 2,400 people in the steerage. She was built chiefly to carry a large amount of freight; in fact, she is a floating warehouse, her capacity exceed-ing 1,000,000 cubic feet, or room for a cargo of about 28,000 tons. Her two sets of quadtuple expansion engines require only about 250 tons of coal a day to generate about 15,000 horsepower, and to give her an average speed of about seventeen knots.
This monster of the deep has nine decks, so that a person standing on the sun deck will be 88 feet above the keel; with the steamer at its deepest draft (33 feet) he will still be 55 feet above the water. It is interesting to compare this great British leviathan, the Baltic, dashing along

in the North Atlantic lane, with other large steamers, and to note the progress made

Cost of Bunning Campared.

The cost of running the Baltic and the Kaiser Withelm II can hardly be compared, but it is a remarkable fact that seventeen knots an hour is a very much nore economical speed that twenty-three. In fact, the increase of expense with in-

cargo and has accommodations for not quit cargo and has accommodations for not quit 2,000 passengers. Thus the larger and slow er boats on the one hand, and the lighter and faster ones on the other, offer advantages and disadvantages both to the owner, and to the public. Steamship men of experience feel, however, that for the present at least the limit of size as well as of speed has been reached. But predictions of this nature usually prove of little value.

Two New British Ships.

but under normal conditions she will make good profit for her owners. However, i was not to be expected that public sent ment in England would calmly see the rec ord for speed in ocean transportation g from the British to the German flag withou steamers are to be built, which are also t e available as auxiliary cruisers whenever called upon. The Britsh government is to and to advance the money required for building them at the rate of 2% per cent. The question of propelling machinery wa of prime importance. It was concede from the start that the old motive power nad reached its limit. The advocates of th turbine engine urged that it possessed an vantages over the reciprocating engine 1 increasing speed, that the greater the speed the greater the advantage would b and that at the same time much space would be saved and made available to passengers and cargo. A commission of experts examined the subject, and finally the award was made in favor of the tur bine, and the contracts were signed. Th new steamers will be larger and faster tha the Kaiser Wilhelm II. They will be 76 feet long and 88 feet on the beam, and will

therefore displace about 32,000 tons. The are expected to reach a speed of 25 knots The Test of the Turbinia.

In this connection it is exceedingly in teresting to learn that only recently the first merchant vessel with turbine engines the Turbinia, crossed the Atlantic, arriving at Montreal from Newcastle, England This new steamship is 260 feet long, of 4.00 horsepower, and when going at full specher propellers make 700 revolutions a min had been promised. She is not an ocea vessel, being built for the Canadian lakervice, yet she was remarkably steady, i spite of rough weather during most of the voyage. There was no vibration whatever In speed and general seaworthiness shifully came up to the predictions. Even it consumption of coal, about which there ha een some doubt, she was found to be mo economical than ships with the ordinary type of engine.

All this seems to sustain what man marine engineers are claiming, that the turbine engine will be in general use befor-

Stepfather Shoots Girl and Lover. A dispatch from Chicago last night says stepdaughter by her sweetheart, Lorent Lentsch tonight attempted to kill bot with a revolver and then ended his own liin his home at 21 Aubert avenue. August Guth, twenty years old, the stepdaughter was shot in the back as she sat at piano, while her sweetheart, Edward Moeller, was shot in the right thigh as be stood beside her. Lentsch shot himse through the heart after he believed he ha committed a double murder. It is believe the girl will die. Moeller's condition i not considered serious. Lentsch is said have been in love with his stepdaughter.

Cable From Seattle to Sitka Finished A dispatch from Seattle, Wash., last nigh Sitka government cable was made today is the harbor, ten miles out of Seattle. Te minutes later Mayor Ba..inger of Seatt cut the rope holding the jointed ends of the wires aboard the united States cable ship Burnside, and with a splash the complete wire connecting the United States en. Alaska fell to the bottom of Puget Sound and the work of months on the part of the Signal Corps of the United States arm

The cable touches at Sitka, Juneau and Skagway. From the latter point a tele graph line leads over White pass, and a Tagish joins the Canadian government line. returning to the bouncary. From the boundary the government has a line to St. Michael's, and the government wire less connects St. Michael's and Nome.

Building Wrecked by Gas Explosion